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(54) **ELECTROSURGICAL TISSUE SEALER AND CUTTER**

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See application file for complete search history.

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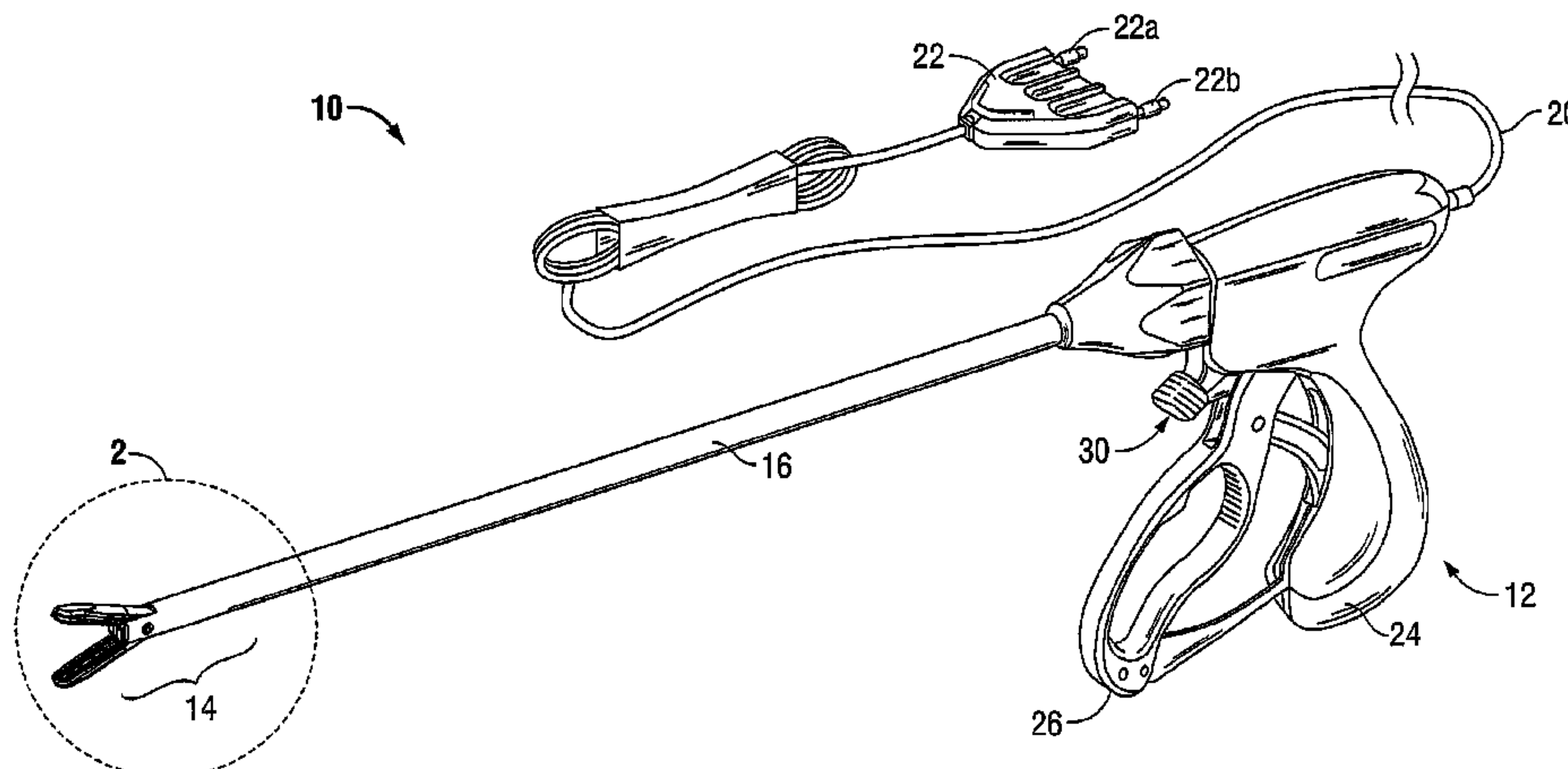
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*Primary Examiner* — Andrew Gilbert

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A surgical instrument comprises an end effector including a pair of jaw members configured to move with respect to one another between an open configuration and a closed configuration for clamping tissue. At least one jaw member includes an elongate cam slot extending in a longitudinal direction over a substantial a length a tissue clamping surface of the at least one jaw member. A plurality of electrically isolated, and longitudinally spaced electrodes is supported by the tissue clamping surface and is configured to deliver electrosurgical energy to tissue. A reciprocating member engages the elongate cam slot and is extendable to a sealing position with respect to each of the electrodes to define a predetermined gap distance between a particular electrode and an opposing tissue clamping surface.

**17 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets**



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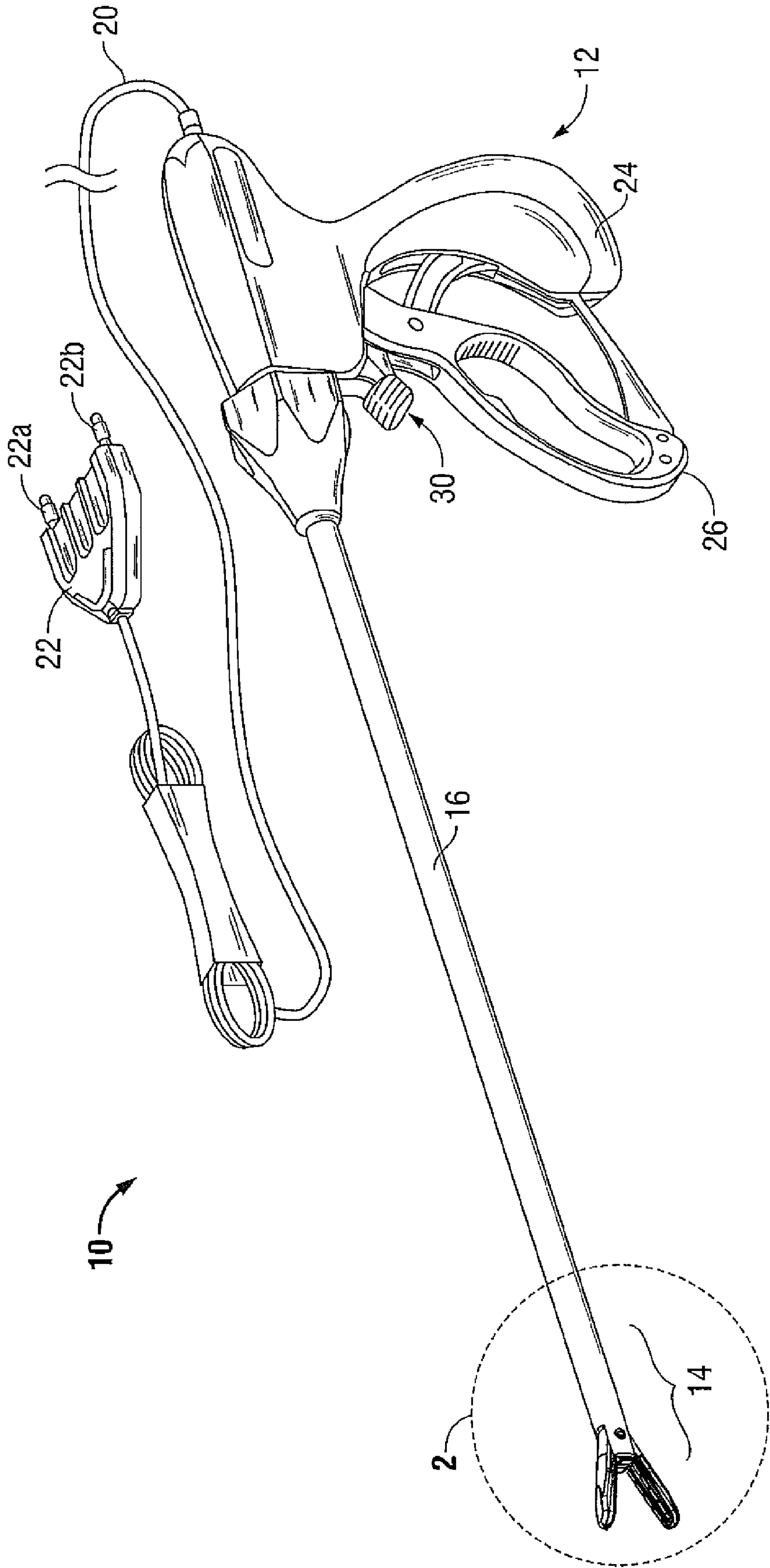


FIG. 1



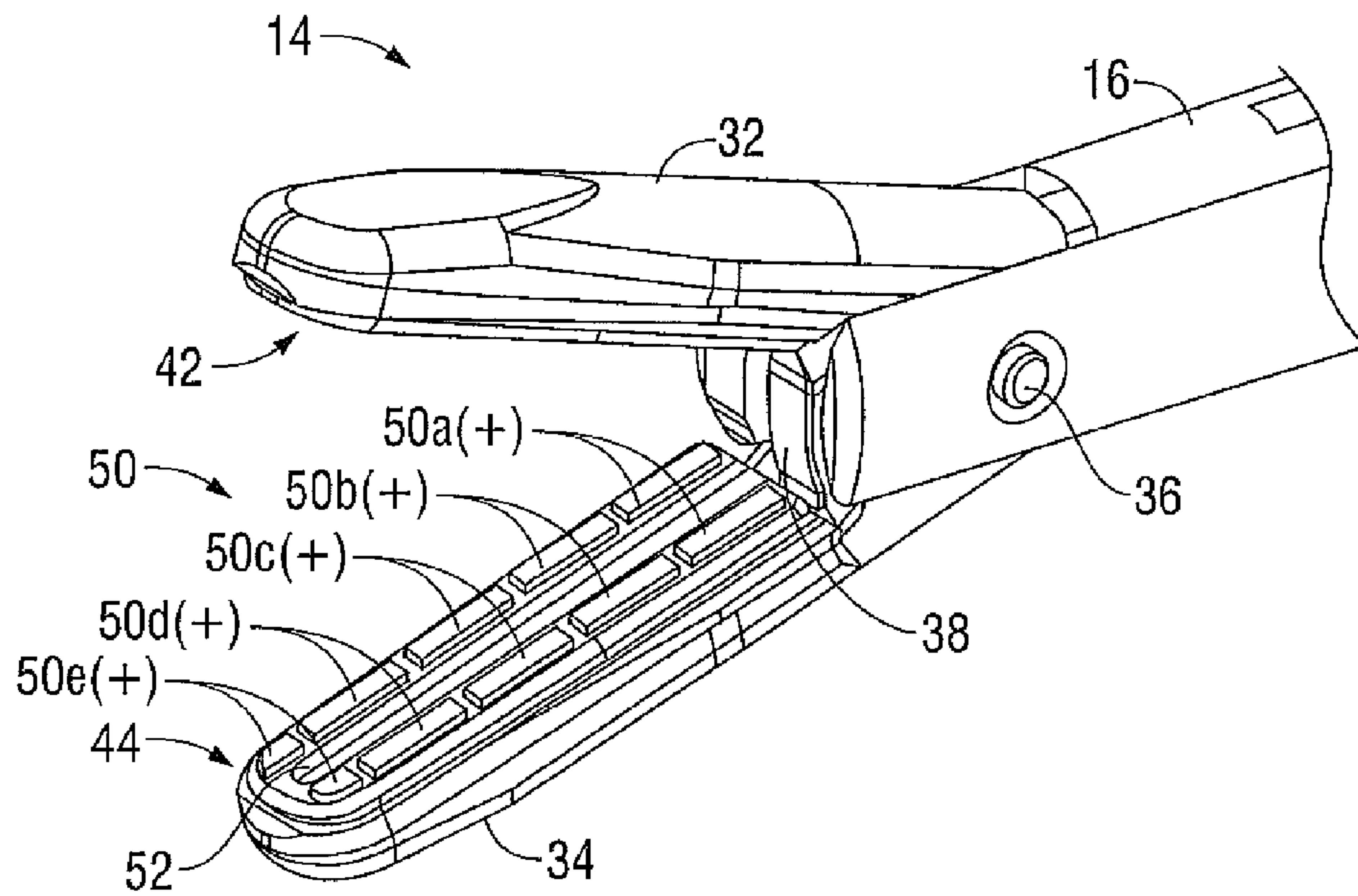


FIG. 2

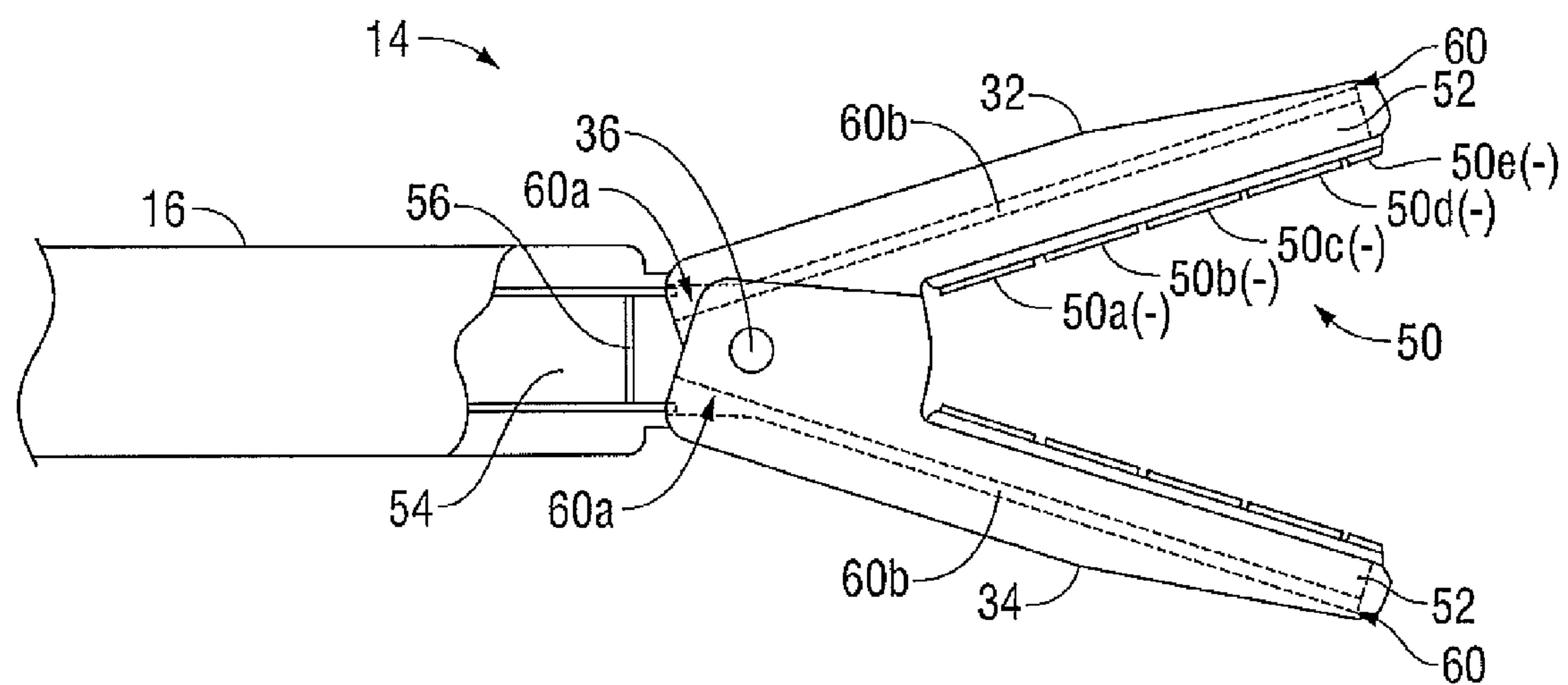


FIG. 3

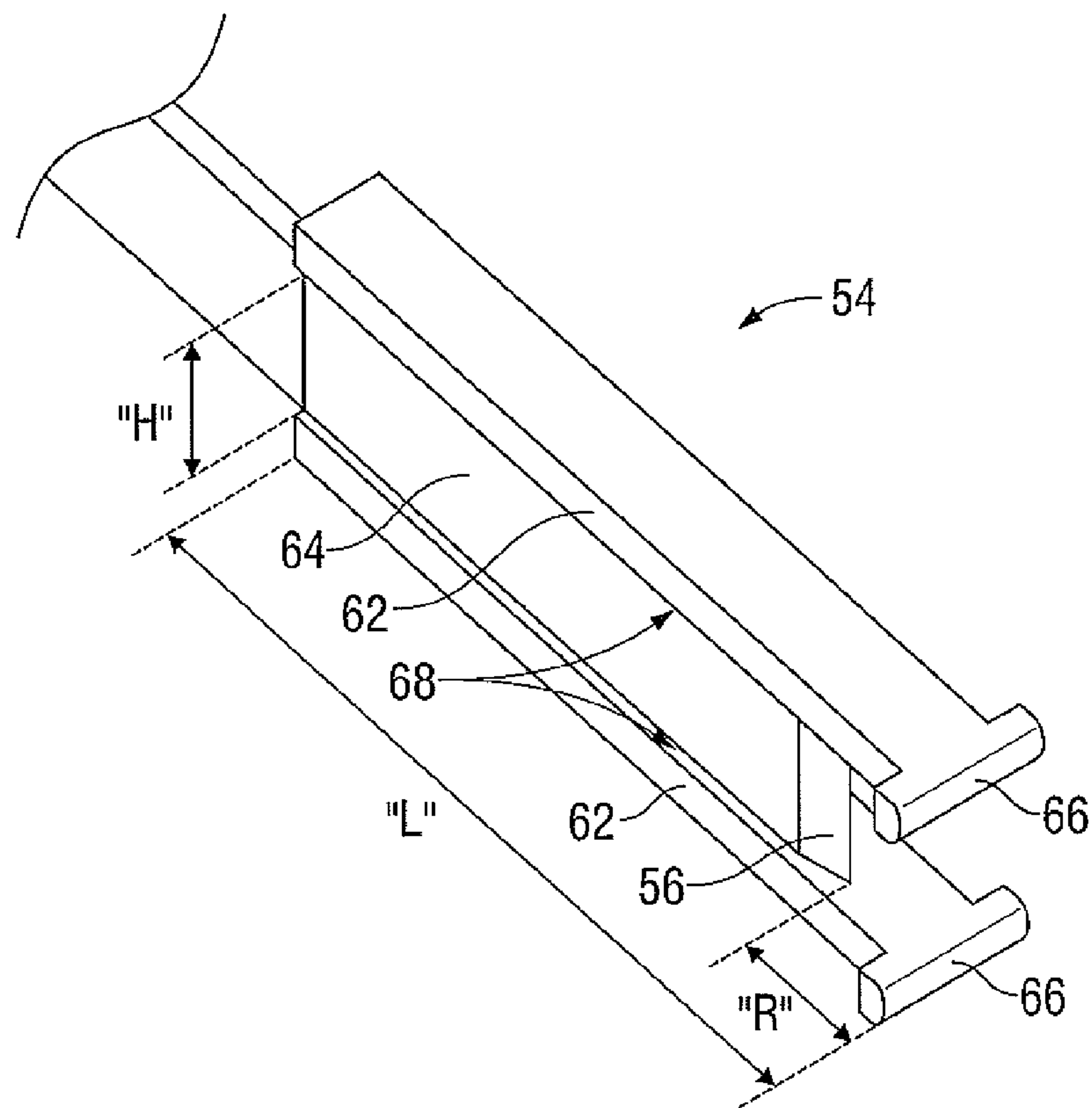


FIG. 4

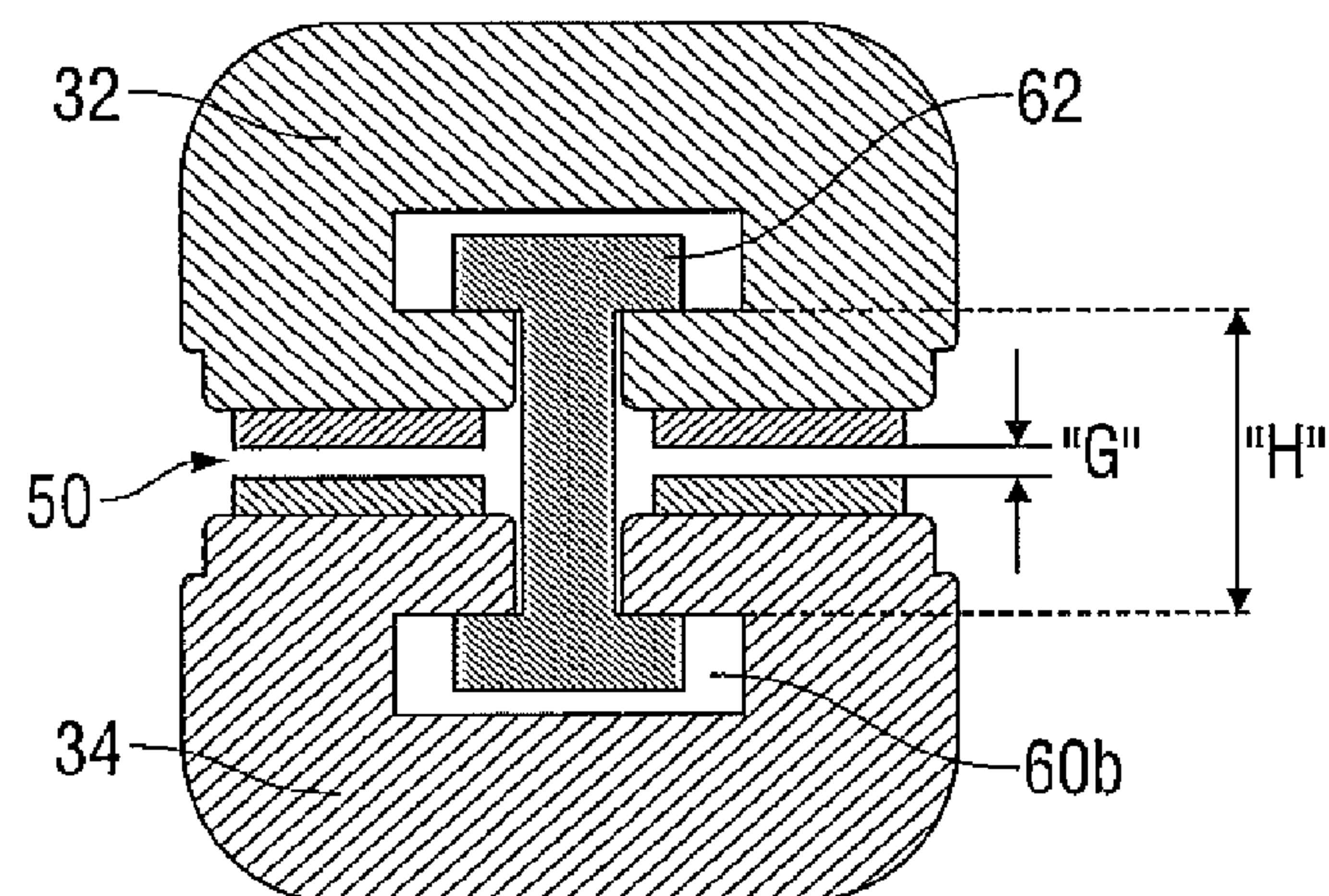


FIG. 5

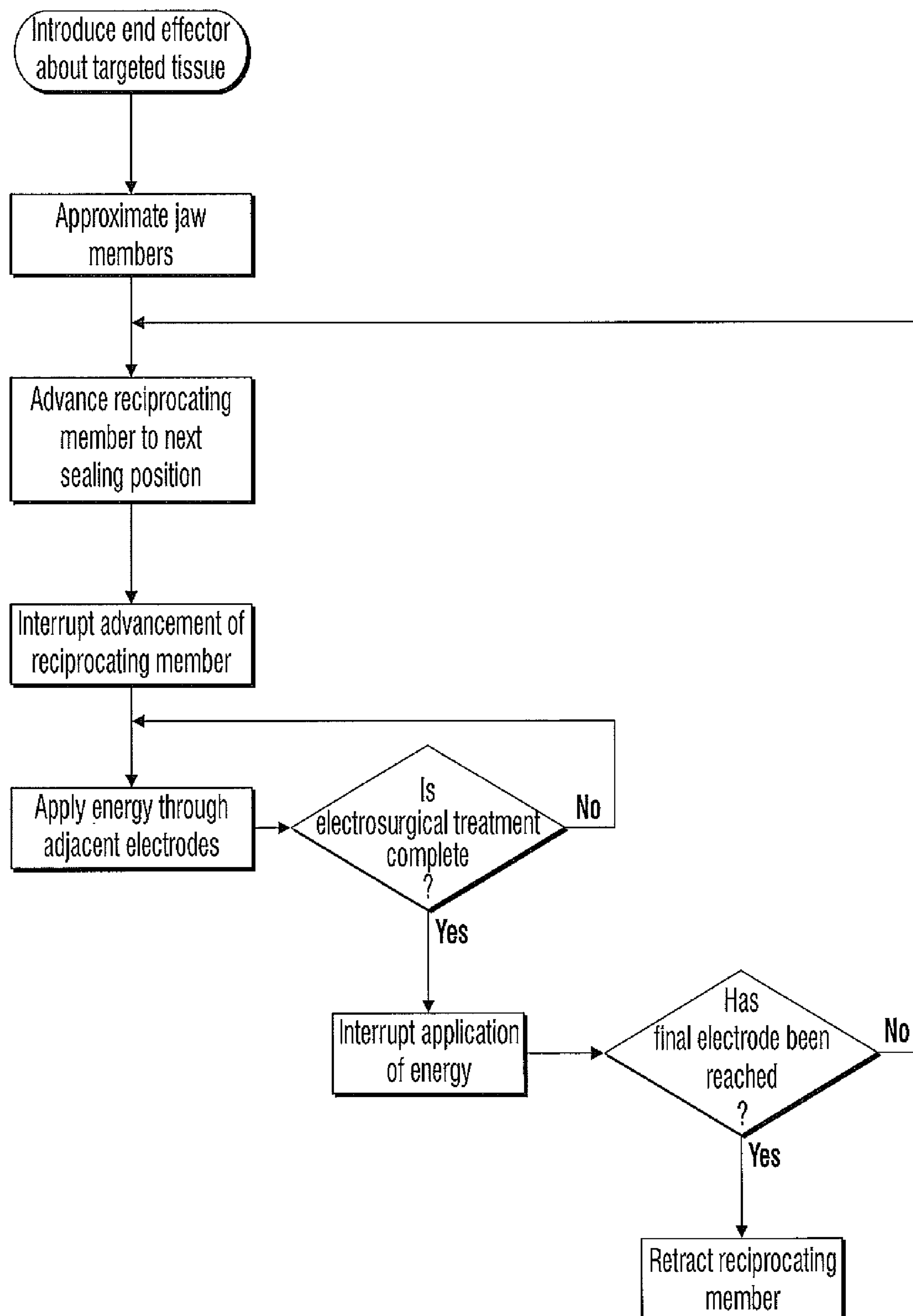


FIG. 6

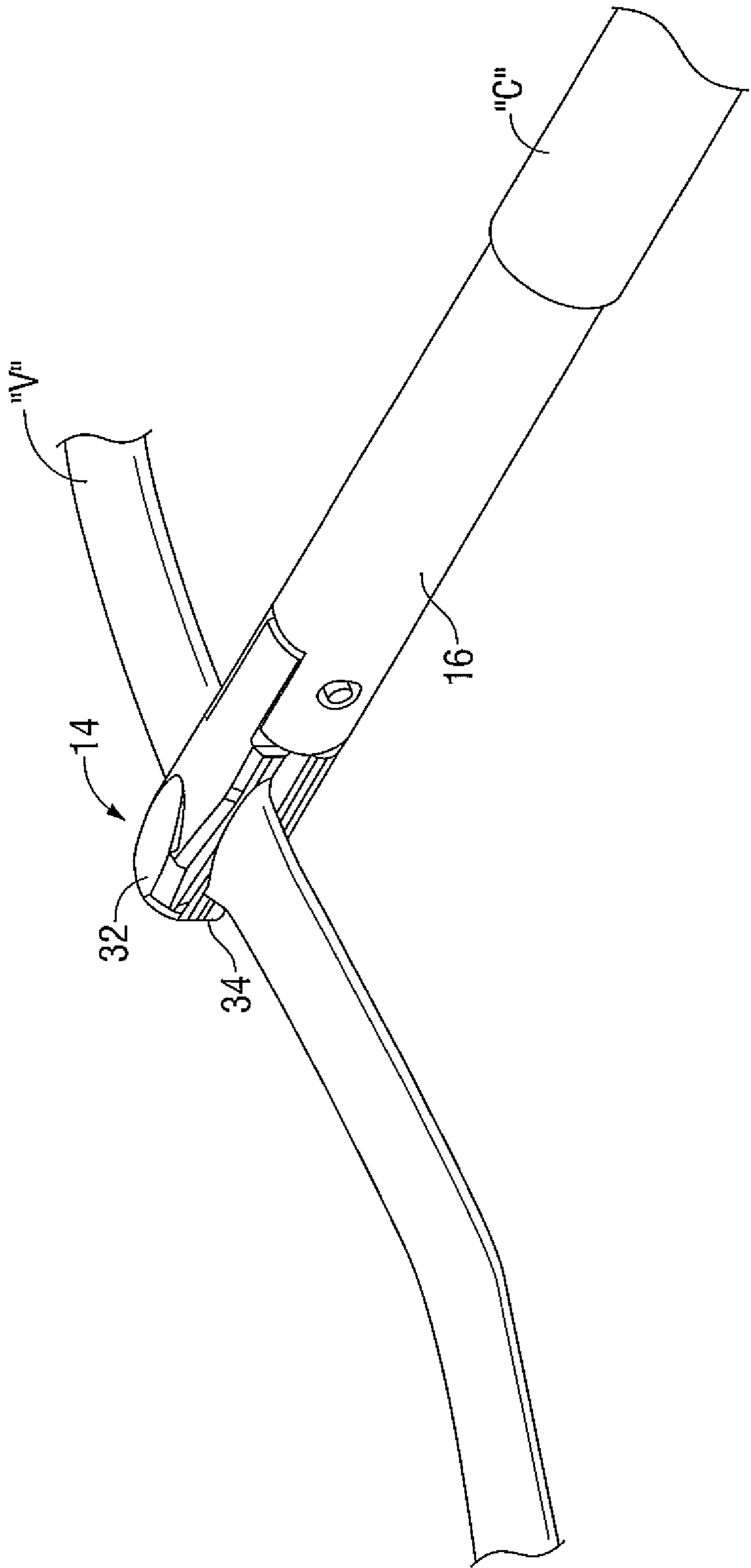


FIG. 7

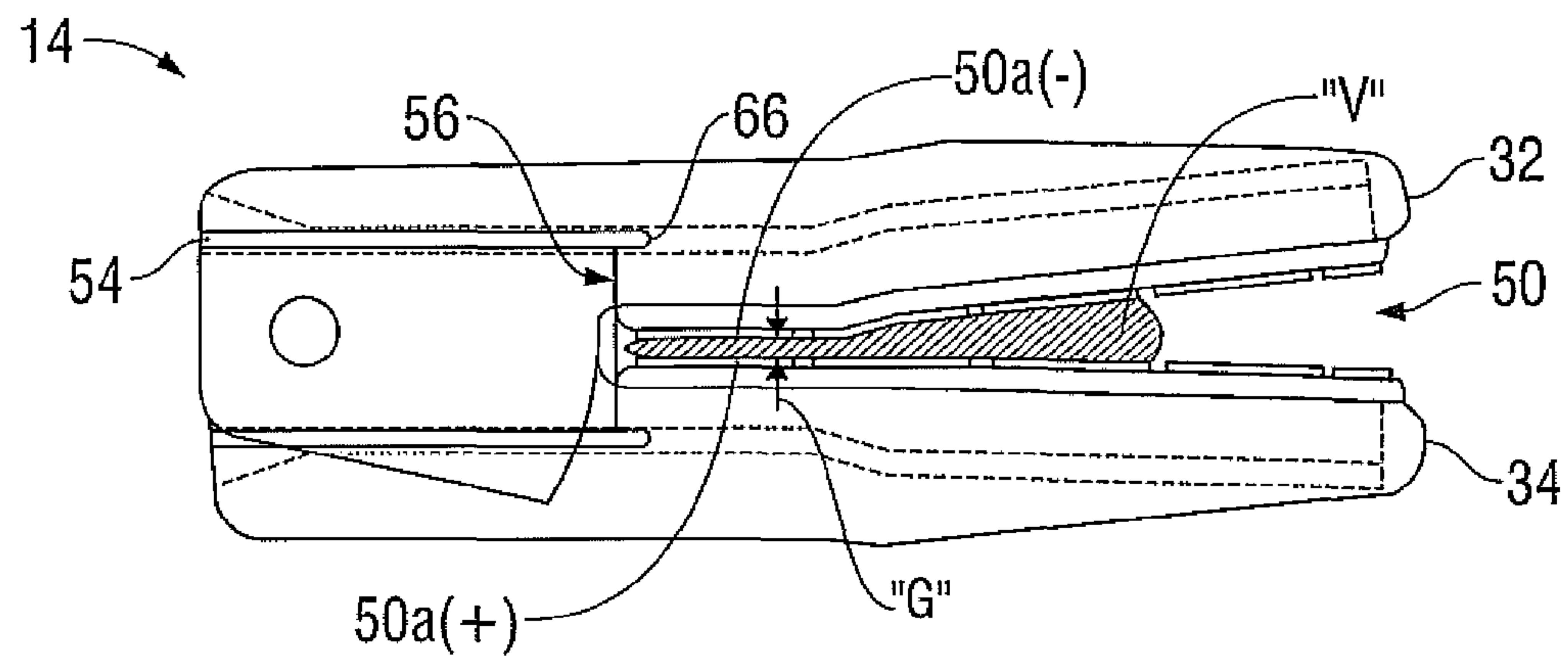


FIG. 8A

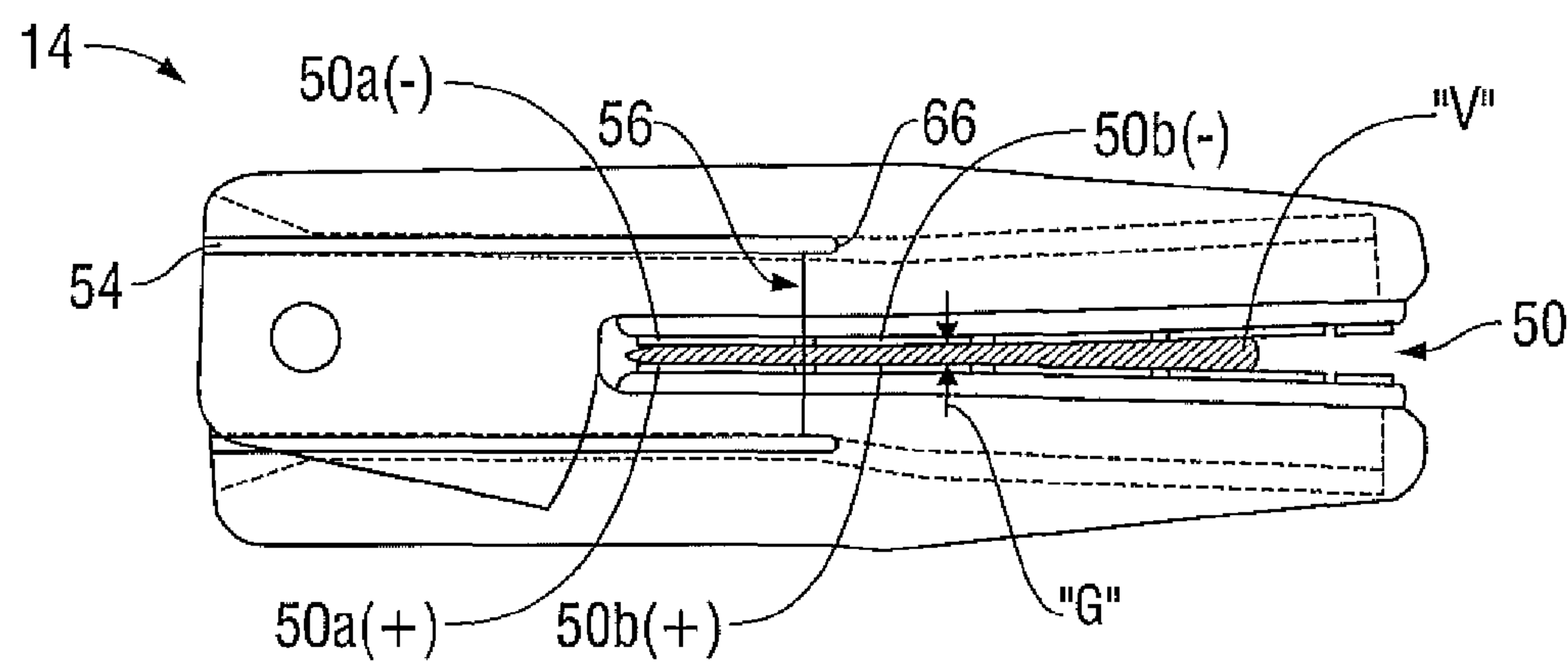


FIG. 8B

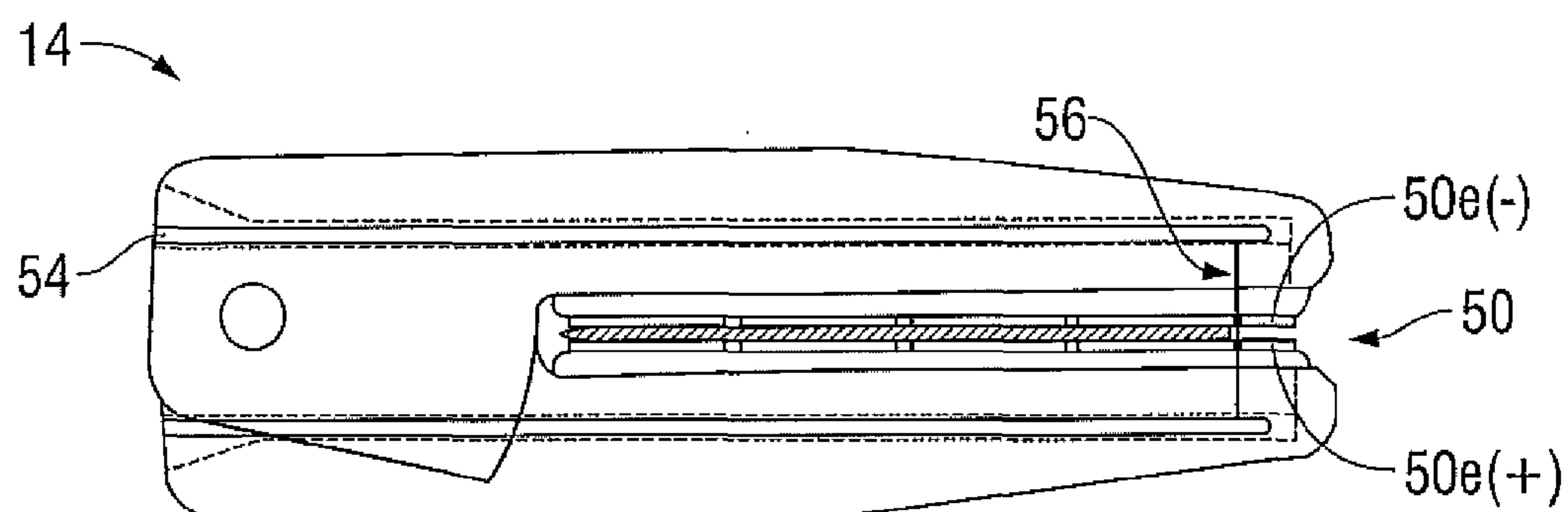


FIG. 8C



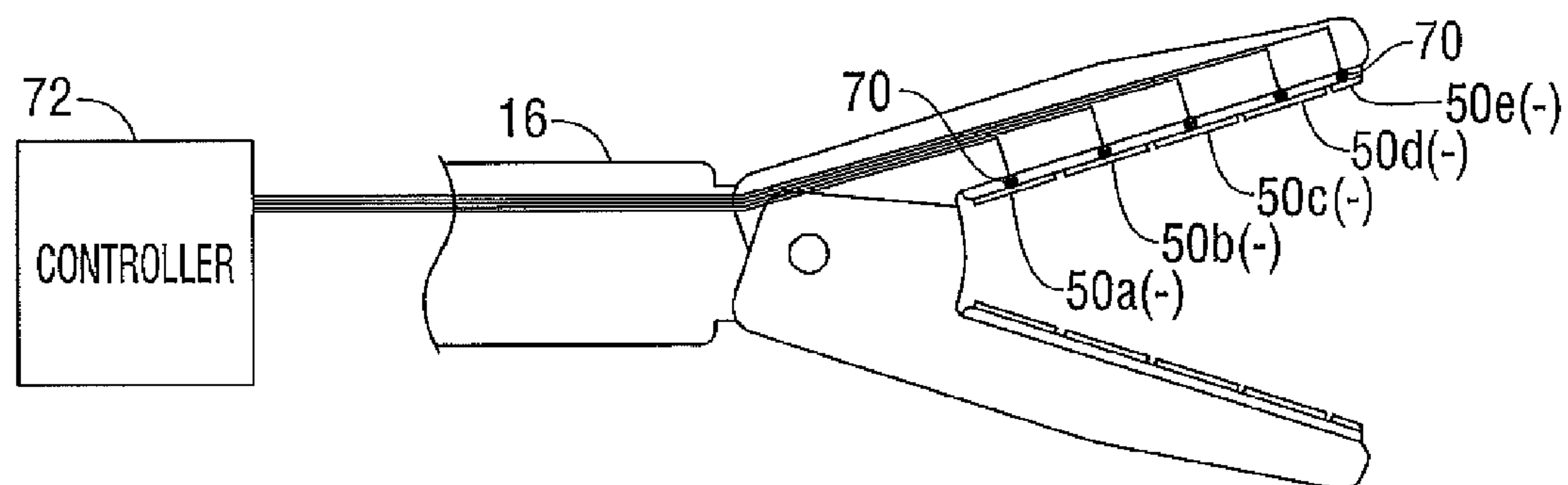


FIG. 9

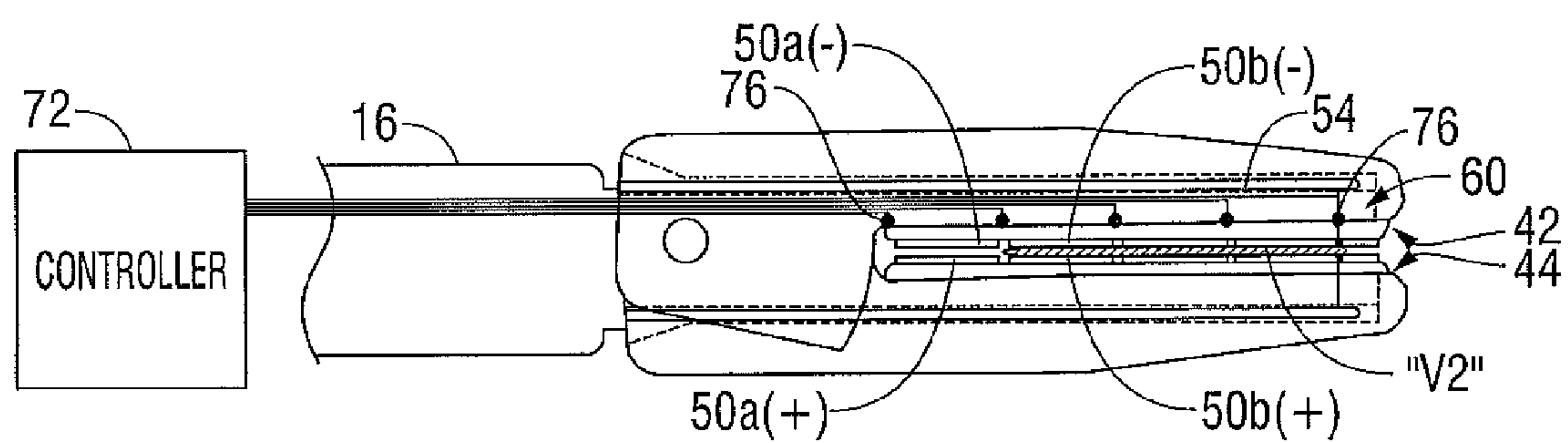
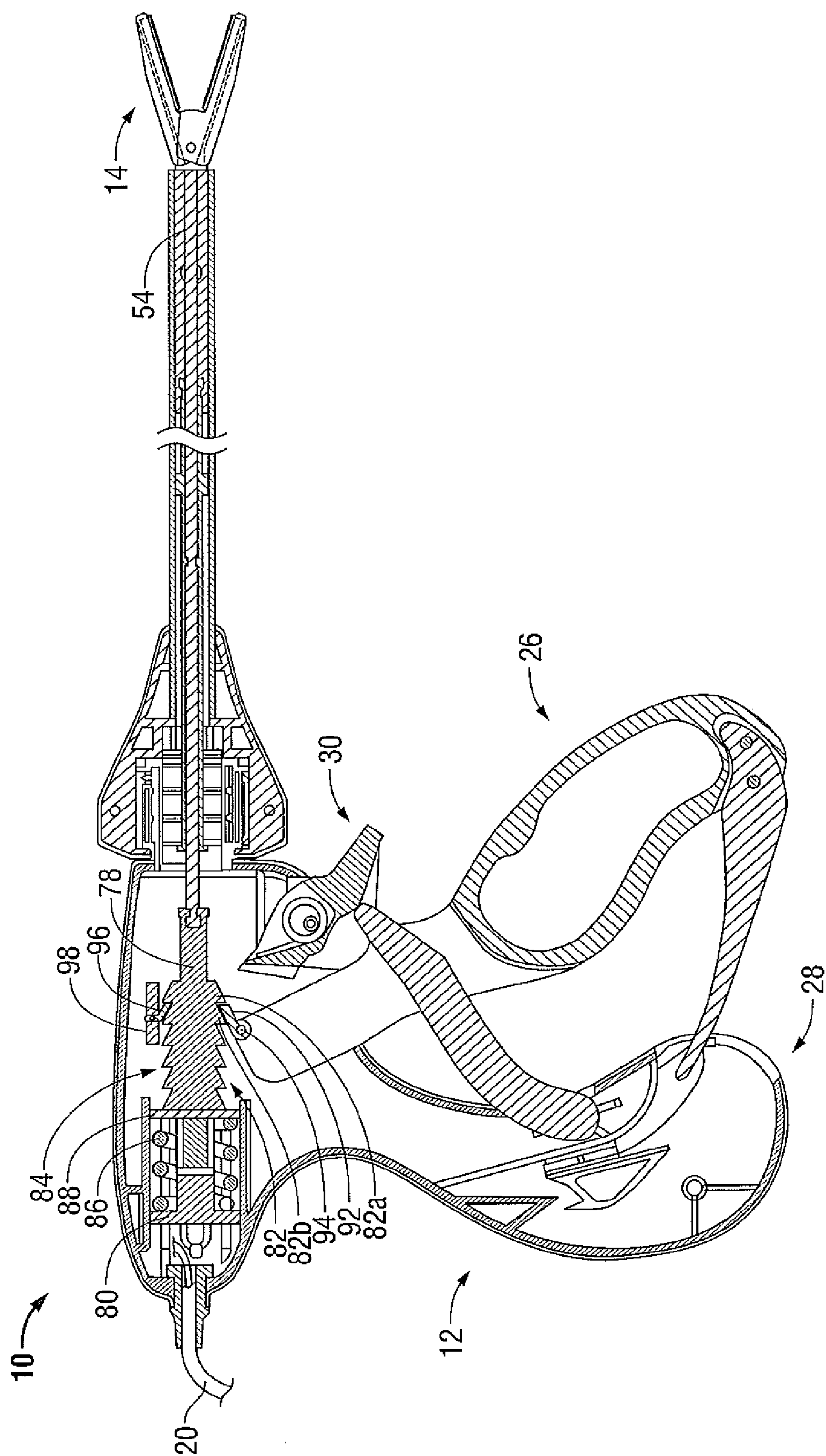


FIG. 10



**FIG. 11A**

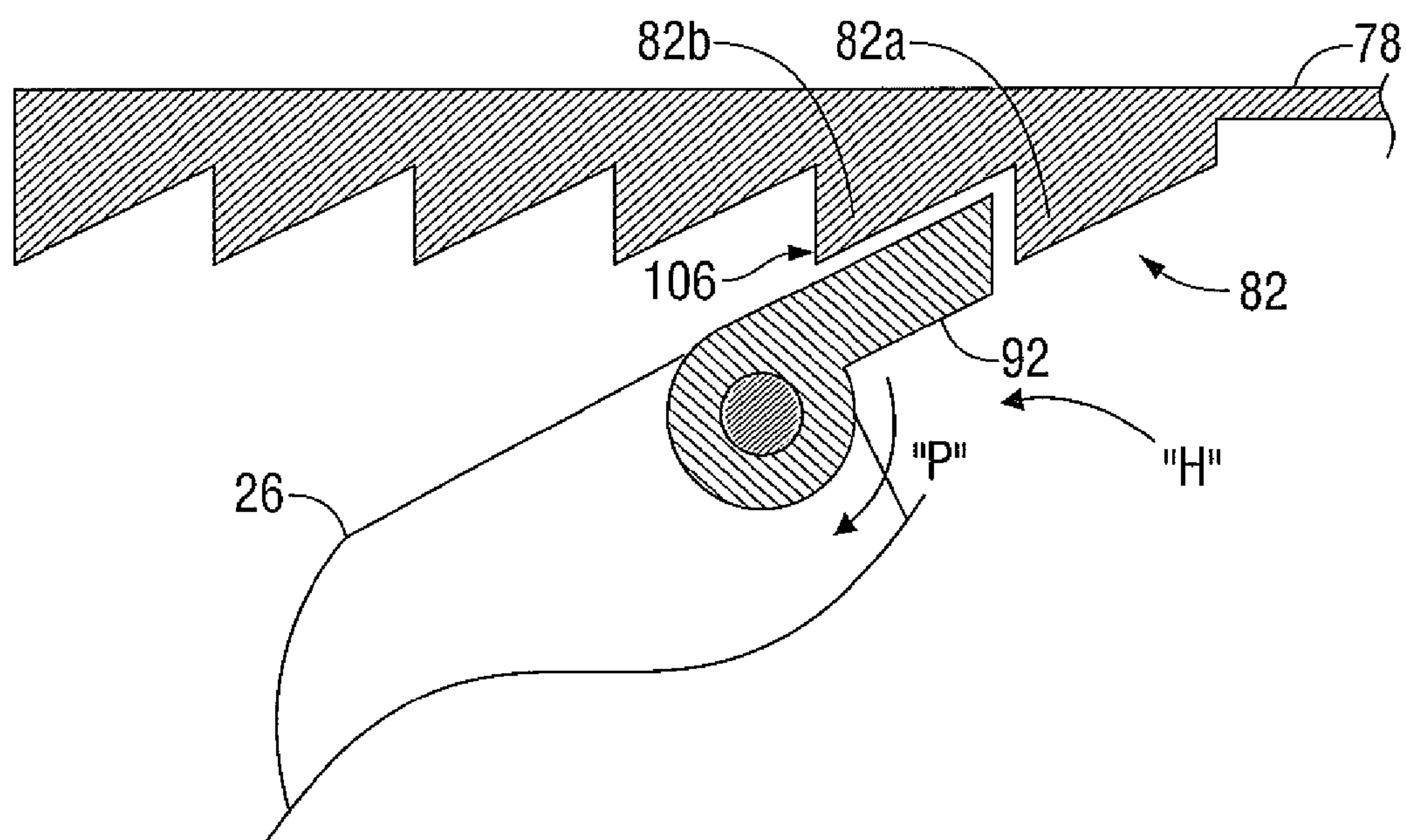


FIG. 11B

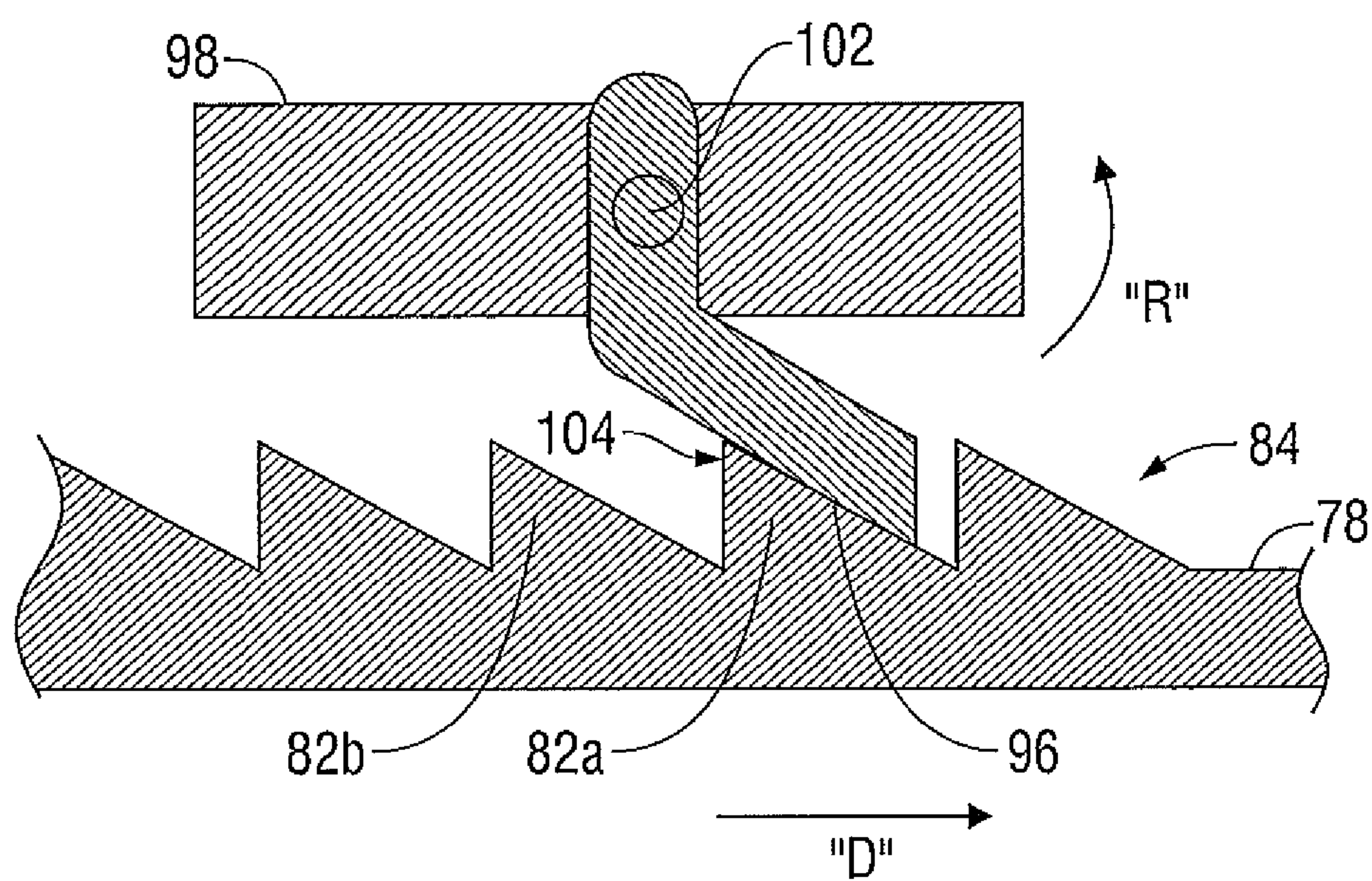


FIG. 11C

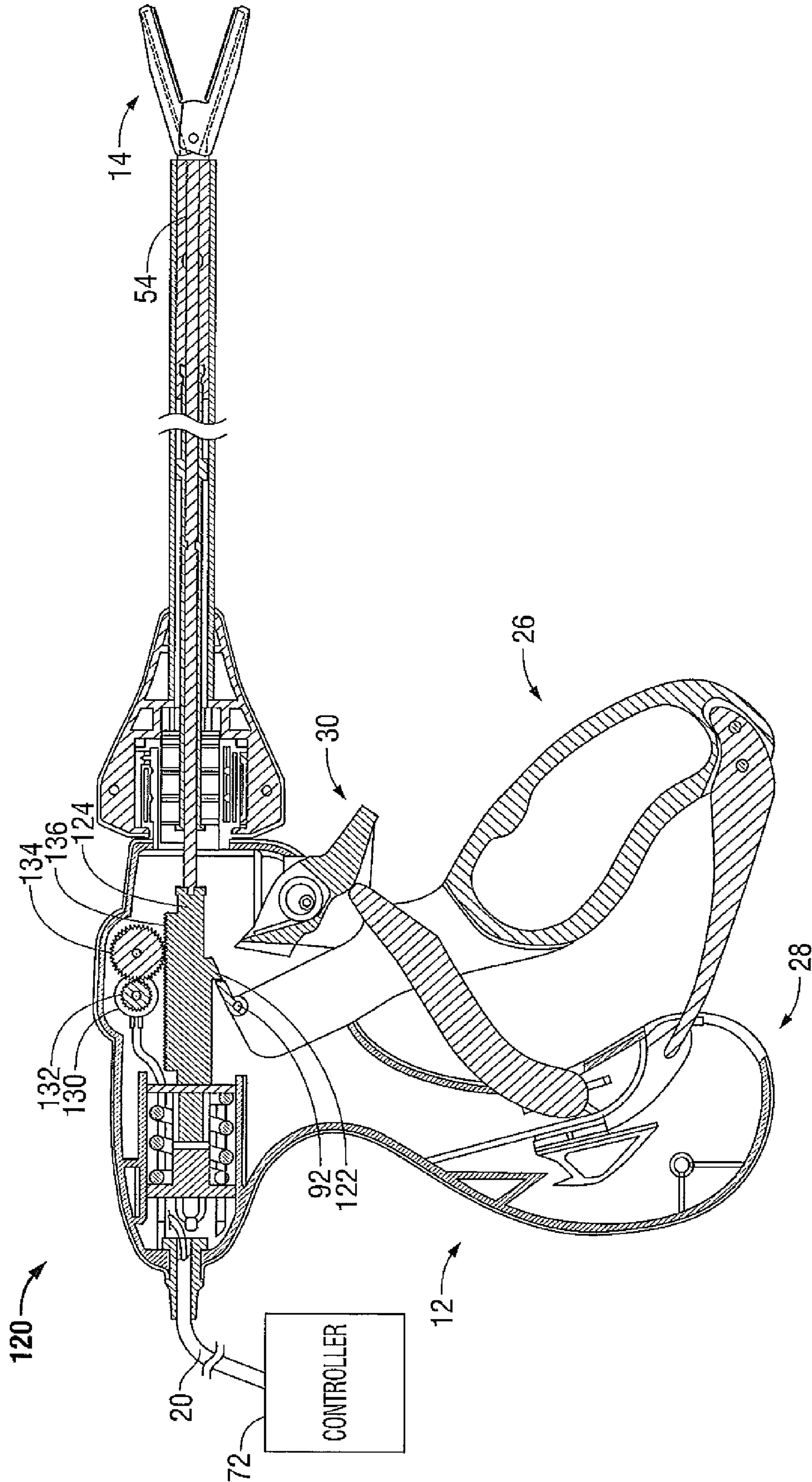


FIG. 12



**ELECTROSURGICAL TISSUE SEALER AND CUTTER****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/632,804, filed on Oct. 1, 2012, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,668,691, which was a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/429,533, filed on Apr. 24, 2009, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,277,446, the entire contents of each is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

**BACKGROUND****1. Technical Field**

The present disclosure relates to an apparatus and related method for electrosurgically sealing tissue. In particular, the disclosure relates to sealing tissue with a series of discrete electrode segments spaced over a targeted region of the tissue.

**2. Background of Related Art**

Instruments such as electrosurgical forceps are commonly used in open and endoscopic surgical procedures to coagulate, cauterize and seal tissue. Such forceps typically include a pair of jaws that can be controlled by a surgeon to grasp targeted tissue, such as, e.g., a blood vessel. The jaws may be approximated to apply a mechanical clamping force to the tissue, and are associated with at least one electrode to permit the delivery of electrosurgical energy to the tissue. The combination of the mechanical clamping force and the electrosurgical energy has been demonstrated to join adjacent layers of tissue captured between the jaws. When the adjacent layers of tissue include the walls of a blood vessel, sealing the tissue may result in hemostasis, which may facilitate the transection of the sealed tissue. A detailed discussion of the use of an electrosurgical forceps may be found in U.S. Pat. No. 7,255,697 to Dycus et al.

A bipolar electrosurgical forceps typically includes opposed electrodes disposed on clamping surfaces of the jaws. The electrodes are charged to opposite electrical potentials such that an electrosurgical current may be selectively transferred through tissue grasped between the electrodes. To effect a proper seal, particularly in relatively large vessels, two predominant mechanical parameters should be accurately controlled; the pressure applied to the vessel, and the gap distance established between the electrodes.

Both the pressure and gap distance influence the effectiveness of the resultant tissue seal. If an adequate gap distance is not maintained, there is a possibility that the opposed electrodes will contact one another, which may cause a short circuit and prevent energy from being transferred through the tissue. Also, if too low a force is applied the tissue may have a tendency to move before an adequate seal can be generated. The thickness of a typical effective tissue seal is optimally between about 0.001 and about 0.006 inches. Below this range, the seal may shred or tear and above this range the vessel walls may not be effectively joined.

Certain surgical procedures may be performed more quickly and accurately with an electrosurgical forceps having relatively longer electrodes than one having shorter electrodes. To this end, electrosurgical forceps have become available with electrodes 60 mm in length or more. Longer electrodes, however, may tend to present difficulties in maintaining a uniform pressure and gap distance, and thus, creating an effective seal along the entire length of the jaws may prove difficult. For example, where a pair of jaws is pivotally coupled by a pivot pin at a proximal region of the jaws, the

effects of manufacturing tolerances may be amplified according to a longitudinal distance from the pivot pin. Tissue captured at a distal region of the jaws may thus encounter greater gap distances and lower clamping forces than tissue captured at a proximal region near the pivot pin. This non-uniformity may make it difficult to adequately control the necessary mechanical parameters to generate an effective seal along the entire length of the electrodes.

Also, longer electrodes may tend to have greater power requirements than shorter electrodes. Current up to 5 amps may be drawn by longer electrodes, which is near a limit set for some commercially available electrosurgical generators.

**SUMMARY**

The present disclosure describes a surgical instrument for sealing tissue. The instrument comprises an end effector including a pair of jaw members having a opposing tissue clamping surfaces, wherein at least one of the jaw members configured to move with respect to the other jaw member to move the end effector between an open configuration for receiving tissue and a closed configuration for clamping tissue between the opposing clamping surfaces. The at least one jaw member includes an elongate cam slot extending longitudinally along the at least one jaw member over a substantial length of the tissue clamping surfaces. A plurality of electrically isolated electrodes is supported by at least one of the tissue clamping surfaces of the jaw members, and each of the plurality of electrodes is longitudinally spaced along the at least one tissue clamping surface and is configured to deliver electrosurgical energy to the tissue. A reciprocating member is extendable through the elongate cam slot to a longitudinal sealing position with respect to each of the electrodes, wherein when the reciprocating member is in the sealing position with respect to a particular electrode the reciprocating member defines a predetermined gap distance between the particular electrode and the opposing clamping surface.

The surgical instrument may also include an interruption mechanism to interrupt advancement of the reciprocating member at each of the longitudinal sealing positions. The interruption mechanism may include a handle movable with respect to a grip member, wherein the reciprocating member is operatively coupled to the movable handle such that the reciprocating member is advanced upon approximation of the movable handle with the grip member and advancement of the reciprocating member is interrupted upon separation of the movable handle from the grip member. Alternatively, the interruption mechanism may include a motor and a controller, wherein the motor is operatively associated with the reciprocating member to advance the reciprocating member upon activation of the motor and interrupt advancement upon deactivation of the motor, and wherein the controller is operatively associated with the motor to activate and deactivate the motor. A sensor array in electrical communication with the controller may be adapted to detect the position of the reciprocating member with respect to at least one sealing position.

The surgical instrument may further comprise a controller for providing electrical energy to a particular electrode while maintaining other electrodes in an electrically inactive state. A sensor array in electrical communication with the controller may be adapted to detect a characteristic of the tissue indicative of a completed electrosurgical treatment. The sensor array may include at least one of a temperature sensor, an impedance sensor and an optical sensor.

The reciprocating member may include a blade for transecting tissue. The reciprocating member may include a cam driver configured to engage the elongate cam slot and the



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blade may be disposed proximally with respect to a cam driver. The blade may be disposed sufficiently proximally with respect to the cam driver such that when the reciprocating member is in a sealing position associated with a particular electrode, the blade is disposed proximally of the particular electrode.

The reciprocating member may generally exhibit an I-beam geometry including a pair of opposed flanges connected by an intermediate web. One of the pair of opposed flanges may engage the elongate cam slot defined in one of the jaw members and the other of the pair of opposed flanged may engage a second cam slot defined in the other of the jaw members. The elongate cam slot may include a proximal portion curved such that advancement of the reciprocating member therethrough urges the end effector to the closed configuration.

The plurality of electrodes may include a plurality of electrode sets. Each electrode set may include at least two electrodes of opposite polarity supported by respective clamping surfaces such that the electrodes of opposite polarity may cooperate to induce an electrosurgical current to flow through tissue positioned between the clamping surfaces.

According to another aspect of the disclosure, a surgical instrument comprises an end effector including a pair of jaw members. At least one of the jaw members is configured to move with respect to the other jaw member to move the end effector between an open configuration for receiving tissue and a closed configuration for clamping tissue between a pair of opposed clamping surfaces supported by the jaw members. A plurality of electrically isolated electrodes is supported by at least one of the clamping surfaces of the jaw members. Each of the plurality of electrodes is longitudinally spaced along the at least one clamping surface and is configured to deliver electrosurgical energy to the tissue. A reciprocating member includes a blade, the reciprocating member extendable to a longitudinal sealing position with respect to each of the electrodes, wherein when the reciprocating member is in the sealing position with respect to a particular electrode the blade is disposed immediately proximally of the particular electrode. An interruption mechanism is provided to interrupt advancement of the reciprocating member at each of the sealing positions.

According to another aspect of the disclosure, a method for electrosurgically treating tissue comprises providing an instrument including a plurality of electrically isolated electrodes spaced longitudinally along at least one tissue clamping surface of one of a pair of jaw members. The instrument also includes a reciprocating member longitudinally movable to a sealing position with respect to each of the plurality of electrodes. The reciprocating member defines a predetermined gap distance between a particular electrode and an opposing tissue clamping surface jaw member when in the sealing position with respect to the particular electrode. The method also comprises positioning tissue between the opposing tissue clamping surfaces such that at least a first proximal electrode and a second distal electrode of the plurality of electrodes contacts the tissue, and advancing the reciprocating member to the sealing position with respect to the first proximal electrode to clamp the tissue between the first proximal electrode and the opposing tissue clamping surface at the predetermined gap distance. Advancement of the reciprocating member is interrupted to maintain the reciprocating member at the sealing position with respect to the first proximal electrode while providing electrosurgical energy to the first proximal electrode and maintaining the second distal electrode in an electrically inactive state. The reciprocating member is further advanced to the sealing position with respect to the

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second distal electrode to clamp the tissue between the second distal electrode and the opposing tissue clamping surface at the predetermined gap distance, and advancement of the reciprocating member is again interrupted to maintain the reciprocating member at the sealing position with respect to the second distal electrode while providing electrosurgical energy to the second distal electrode and maintaining the first proximal electrode in an electrically inactive state.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure and, together with the detailed description of the embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the disclosure.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a surgical instrument in accordance with the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged, perspective view of a distal end of the instrument of FIG. 1 depicting an end effector in an open configuration;

FIG. 3 is a broken, side view of the end effector of FIG. 2 depicting a reciprocating member in a retracted position;

FIG. 4 is a partial, perspective view of the reciprocating member of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the end effector of FIG. 2 in a closed configuration;

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram describing a process for sealing the targeted tissue of FIG. 6 using the instrument of FIG. 1;

FIG. 7 is a partial, perspective view of targeted tissue at a surgical site clamped by the end effector of FIG. 2;

FIGS. 8A through 8C are schematic views of the end effector of FIG. 6 in various stages of the process described in FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a schematic view of a sensor array associated with the end effector of FIG. 2;

FIG. 10 is a schematic view of an alternate embodiment of a sensor array;

FIG. 11A is a cross sectional view of the instrument of FIG. 1 depicting an actuation mechanism for manually effecting the process of FIG. 7;

FIG. 11B is a close-tip view of a drive mechanism depicted in FIG. 11A;

FIG. 11C is a close up view of a locking mechanism depicted in FIG. 11A; and

FIG. 12 is a cross sectional view of an alternate embodiment of an actuation mechanism for partially automating the process of FIG. 7.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring initially to FIG. 1, an embodiment of an electrosurgical instrument is depicted generally as 10. The instrument 10 includes a handle assembly 12 for remotely controlling an end effector 14 through an elongate shaft 16. Although this configuration is typically associated with instruments for use in laparoscopic or endoscopic surgical procedures, various aspects of the present disclosure may be practiced in connection with traditional open procedures as well as endoluminal procedures.

Handle assembly 12 is coupled to an electrosurgical cable 20, which may be used to connect the instrument 10 to a source of electrosurgical energy. The cable 20 extends to connector 22 including prong members 22a and 22b, which are dimensioned to mechanically and electrically connect the instrument 10 to an electrosurgical generator (not shown). Each of the two prong members 22a and 22b may be associ-



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ated with an opposite electrical potential (supplied by the generator) such that bipolar energy may be conducted through the cable 20, and to the end effector 14.

To control the end effector 14, the handle assembly 12 includes a stationary handle 24 and movable handle 26. The movable handle 26 may be separated and approximated relative to the stationary handle 24 to respectively open and close the end effector 14. A trigger 30 is also disposed on the handle assembly 12, and is operable to initiate and terminate the delivery of electrosurgical energy through the end effector 14.

Referring now to FIG. 2, end effector 14 is depicted in an open configuration. Upper and lower jaw members 32 and 34 are separated from one another such that tissue may be received therebetween. The jaw members 32, 34 are each pivotally coupled to the elongate shaft 16 by a respective pivot pin 36. The lower jaw member 34 includes a proximal flange 38 extending into a bifurcated distal end of the elongate shaft 16 and engaging the pivot pin 36. The upper jaw member 32 is similarly coupled to the elongate shaft 16 such that the two jaw members 32, 34 are pivotally movable relative to one another. End effector 14 is thus movable between the open configuration depicted in FIG. 2 and a closed configuration depicted in FIG. 6 wherein the jaw members 32, 34 are closer together. Other constructions are also envisioned including constructions in which only one jaw member moves.

The upper and lower jaw members 32, 34 define clamping surfaces 42 and 44. Tissue positioned between the clamping surfaces 42 and 44 will encounter a clamping force applied by the jaw members 32, 34 when the end effector 14 is moved to the closed configuration. Each of the clamping surfaces 42, 44 carries a plurality of discrete electrode segments thereon collectively identified as 50. The electrode segments 50 are arranged in pairs longitudinally spaced along the clamping surfaces 42, 44. For example, a first pair of electrodes 50a(+) occupies a first proximal region of the clamping surface 44 of the lower jaw member 34. Four additional pairs of electrodes 50b(+), 50c(+), 50d(+) and 50e(+) are spaced longitudinally in successively distal regions of the clamping surface 44. Electrode pairs 50a(-), 50b(-), 50c(-), 50d(-) and 50e(-) (FIG. 3) occupy corresponding regions of the clamping surface 42 of the upper jaw member 32. The corresponding electrode pairs, 50a(+) and 50a(-), for example, may be charged to opposite polarities such that they cooperate to induce an electrosurgical current to flow through tissue positioned between the clamping surfaces 42 and 44. Although the clamping surfaces 42, 44 are each depicted as including five electrode pairs, any number of longitudinally spaced electrodes is contemplated.

A knife channel 52 extends longitudinally through each of the jaw members 32 and 34. The knife channel 52 permits a reciprocating member 54 (FIG. 3) to traverse the clamping surfaces 42, 44 to sever tissue positioned therebetween. Since each electrode of the electrode pairs, 50a(+) for example, includes one electrode 50 disposed on each lateral side of the knife channel 52, an accurate cut may be generated between regions of sealed tissue.

Referring now to FIG. 3, reciprocating member 54 is slidably disposed within the elongate shaft 16. The reciprocating member 54 may be advanced distally into the knife channel 52 of the jaw members 32, 34. Since each jaw member 32 and 34 is coupled to the elongate shaft 16 by a separate pivot pin 36, the reciprocating member 54 may pass between the pivot pins 36 as the reciprocating member 54 is advanced distally. The reciprocating member 54 includes a sharpened blade 56 at a forward edge that permits the reciprocating member 54 to transect tissue as the reciprocating member 54 is advanced through the knife channel 52.

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The knife channel 52 includes a pair of elongate cam slots 60 extending longitudinally through each of the jaw members 32, 34. The elongate cam slots 60 each include a proximal region 60a for engaging the reciprocating member 54 to move the end effector 14 between the open and closed configurations. The proximal regions 60a are curved such that advancement of the reciprocating member 54 therethrough in a distal direction causes the jaw members 32, 34 to pivot toward one another about the pivot pins 36. Further advancement of the reciprocating member 54 causes the reciprocating member 54 to engage distal regions 60b of the cam slots 60. The distal regions 60b are generally flat and allow the reciprocating member 54 to define a gap distance "G" between the electrodes 50 as described below with reference to FIG. 5.

Referring now to FIGS. 4 and 5, the geometry of a distal portion of the reciprocating member 54 generally resembles an I-beam having a pair of opposed flanges 62 connected by an intermediate web 64. The flanges 62 each include a forward cam driver 66 at a distal end, and a cam engagement surface 68 extending laterally from the web 64. The cam engagement surfaces 68 have a longitudinal length "L" approximating a length of the cam slots 60, permitting the reciprocating member 54 to engage the jaw members 32, 34 substantially over a length of the clamping surfaces 42, 44. A forward edge of the web 64 forming the sharpened blade 56 is recessed a distance "R" from the forward cam drivers 66. This recess permits the reciprocating member 54 to engage the cam slots 60 at a distal location with respect to blade 56.

The cam engagement surfaces 68 oppose one another and are separated by a predetermined distance "H." When the reciprocating member 54 is advanced into the jaw members 32, 34, the engagement surfaces 68 engage the distal regions 60b of the cam slots 60 to define a gap distance "G" between electrodes 50. The gap distance "G" is typically between about 0.001 and about 0.006 inches for sealing many tissue types, although greater gap distances "G" may be suitable for some tissue types or for other electrosurgical processes.

Referring now to FIGS. 6 through 8C, a process for sealing and dividing tissue such as vessel "v" includes the steps of introducing the end effector 14 into a body cavity and clamping the vessel "V." The end effector 14 may be introduced into the body cavity through a cannula "C" as depicted in FIG. 7, and the jaw members 32, 34 may be approximated to contact the vessel "V." The jaw members 32, 34 may be approximated by advancing the forward cam drivers 66 of the reciprocating member 54 over the proximal regions 60a of the cam slots 60 as discussed above.

Next the reciprocating member 54 is advanced to a first sealing position as indicated in FIG. 8A. With the reciprocating member 54 in the first sealing position, the forward cam drivers 66 extend sufficiently distally to define an appropriate gap distance "G" between a first set of electrodes 50a(+) and 50a(-). A separation distance greater than the gap distance "G" may develop between electrodes 50 disposed distally with respect to the first set of electrodes 50a(+) and 50a(-). Such larger separation distances may occur in part due to relatively high reactionary forces applied by the vessel "V" and any inherent flexibility in the jaw members 32, 34. The flexibility of the jaw members 32, 34 as illustrated in FIGS. 8A through 8C is exaggerated for clarity.

The first sealing position depicted in FIG. 8A is also characterized by the immediately proximal location of the forward blade 56 with respect to the vessel "V" and the first set of electrodes 50a(+) and 50a(-). This arrangement helps to ensure that no unsealed tissue is cut. Advancement of the reciprocating member 54 is interrupted to maintain the reciprocating member 54 at the first sealing position.



Next, electrosurgical energy is applied to the first set of electrodes **50a(+)** and **50a(-)** for an appropriate amount of time to effect tissue sealing. The remainder of the electrodes **50** may remain electrically inactive while an electrosurgical current is induced through the vessel “V” in the vicinity of the first set of electrodes **50a(+)** and **50a(-)**. Thus, tissue in the immediate vicinity of the reciprocating member **54** may be sealed while tissue positioned between more distal electrodes **50** remains untreated. Once tissue sealing has been effected between the first set of electrodes **50a(+)** and **50a(-)**, the application of electrosurgical energy is interrupted.

Next, the reciprocating member **54** is advanced to a subsequent sealing position as indicated in FIG. 8B. As the reciprocating member **54** is advanced, the forward blade **56** transects the tissue positioned between the first set of electrodes **50a(+)** and **50a(-)** while the forward cam drivers **66** establish the appropriate gap distance “G” between a the subsequent set of electrodes **50b(+)** and **50b(-)**. Advancement of the reciprocating member **54** is again interrupted such that the reciprocating member **54** is maintained in the subsequent sealing position. The application of electrosurgical energy may be repeated for the subsequent set of electrodes **50b(+)** and **50b(-)** while the remainder of the electrodes **50** remain electrically inactive.

The steps of advancing the reciprocating member **54**, interrupting the advancement of the reciprocating member **54**, and applying electrosurgical energy to a selected set of electrodes **50** may be repeated until the reciprocating member reaches a final or distal most set of electrodes **50e(+)** and **50e(-)** as depicted in FIG. 8C. In this position, all of the tissue has been sealed and transected by the forward blade **56**. Thus, the reciprocating member **54** may be retracted, releasing the vessel “V” from the end effector **14**. Alternatively, and particularly in instances where tissue spills out beyond the end effector **14**, an electrosurgical current may be applied to the final set of electrodes **50e(+)** and **50e(-)** to effect sealing therebetween. Retracting the reciprocating member **54** at this point allows a portion of sealed tissue to remain unsevered by the forward blade **56**. The sealed and unsevered tissue may facilitate further surgical action on the tissue.

Several features may be incorporated into a surgical instrument to facilitate various aspects of the procedure. For example, indicators may be provided to alert an operator of an instrument status, or that a particular step of the procedure is complete and that the subsequent steps may be performed.

As depicted in FIG. 9, an indicator may be associated with an array of temperature sensors **70**. Each temperature sensor **70** is positioned appropriately to detect a temperature of tissue positioned adjacent one of the electrode pairs, **50a(-)** for example. The sensors **70** are electrically coupled to controller **72** through the elongate shaft **16**. The controller may be positioned within the handle assembly **12** (FIG. 1), or alternatively within the electrosurgical generator, which provides the electrosurgical energy to the electrodes **50**. The controller **72** provides an indication to an operator that a particular tissue temperature has been achieved. For example, as electrosurgical energy is applied to the first set of electrodes **50a(+)** and **50a(-)** tissue positioned therebetween may tend to heat up to a particular temperature associated with properly sealed tissue. When this temperature is achieved, the controller may emit an audible tone, provide a flashing light or otherwise alert the operator that sealing has been completed. The operator may interrupt the application of electrosurgical energy by releasing the trigger **30** (FIG. 1), or alternatively the controller **70** may be configured to provide a signal to the electrosurgical generator to automatically discontinue the delivery of electrosurgical energy. Sensors **70** may also include an

impedance sensor and/or an optical sensor to detect a characteristic of effectively sealed tissue.

As depicted in FIG. 10, an array of position sensors **76** may be alternatively or additionally provided. Each position sensor **76** is configured and positioned to detect a position of the reciprocating member **54** within the elongate cam slots **60**. The sensors **76** are also electrically coupled to the controller **72**. Thus, the controller **72** may provide an indicator to the operator that the reciprocating member **54** has been advanced to a sealing position.

Each of the electrodes **50** may also be electrically coupled to the controller **72** to detect the presence of tissue positioned between a set of electrodes **50**. For example, when a vessel such as “V2” (FIG. 10) is positioned between the clamping surfaces **42**, **44** some of the electrodes **50** may contact tissue, and others may not. The controller **72** may be configured to send an electrical signal to a test electrode **50a(+)**, for example, and monitor an opposite electrode **50a(-)** to determine whether tissue is positioned between the electrodes **50a(+)**, **50a(-)**. A signal detected at a tissue contacting electrode **50b(-)** for example, will be distinguishable from a signal detected at an electrode **50a(-)** that does not contact tissue. For the vessel “V2,” the controller **72** may provide an indicator to the operator that electrosurgical energy does not need to be applied to the first set of electrodes **50a(+)**, **50a(-)**, and that the reciprocating member **54** may be advanced directly to the subsequent set of electrodes **50b(+)**, **50b(-)**.

Referring now to FIG. 11A, 11B and 11C, a mechanism for appropriately advancing and interrupting the reciprocating member **54** is housed within handle assembly **12**. The reciprocating member **54** is coupled to a drive shaft **78** such that the longitudinal motion of the drive shaft **78** is transferred to the reciprocating member **54**. The drive shaft **78** includes a flange **80** at a proximal end, and a driving rack **82** and a locking rack **84** extending longitudinally along the shaft **78**. The drive shaft **78** is biased in a proximal direction by compression spring **86** captured between a fixed housing member **88** and the flange **80**.

A driving pawl **92** is pivotally mounted to movable handle **26** about a pivot pin **94**. The driving pawl **92** is pivotally biased toward the driving rack **82** by a biasing member such as a torsion spring (not shown). Similarly, a locking pawl **96** is pivotally mounted to a stationary housing member **98** about a pivot pin **102**. The locking pawl **96** is pivotally biased toward the locking rack **84** by a biasing member such as a torsion spring (not shown).

In use, the movable handle **26** may be approximated with the stationary grip member **28** to drive the driving pawl **92** in a distal direction. The driving pawl **92** bears on a drive tooth **82a** of the driving rack **82** to drive the drive shaft **78** in a distal direction, which drives the reciprocating member **54** in a distal direction. Thus, the movable handle **26** may initially be approximated with the stationary grip member **28** to move the end effector **14** from an open configuration to a closed configuration as discussed above with reference to FIG. 3.

As the drive shaft **78** moves distally (see arrow “D” in FIG. 11B), a tooth **84a** of the locking rack **84** presses on the locking pawl **96**. The locking pawl **96** pivots in the direction of arrow “R” against the bias of the biasing member until the tooth **84a** has moved sufficiently to disengage the locking pawl **96**. The biasing member then causes the locking pawl **96** to pivot back toward the locking rack **84** such that the locking pawl **96** engages a locking face **104** of the tooth **84a**. Engagement of the locking pawl **96** with the locking face **104** maintains a longitudinal position of the drive shaft **78**, and thus the reciprocating member **54**.



With the longitudinal position of the drive shaft 78 maintained, separation of the movable handle 26 from the stationary grip member 28 causes a motion of the driving pawl 92 in the direction of arrow "H" (FIG. 11B) relative to the driving rack 82. The driving pawl 92 pivots against the bias of the biasing member in the direction of arrow "P" as it moves proximally past a second drive tooth 82b. Once the driving pawl 92 is moved proximally beyond the second drive tooth 82b, the biasing member causes the driving pawl 92 to pivot back toward the drive rack 82 such that the driving pawl 92 engages a driving face 106 of the second drive tooth 82b. Once the driving face 106 is engaged, the movable handle 26 may again be approximated with the stationary grip member 28 to advance further advance the reciprocating member the drive shaft 78 and the reciprocating member 54.

The mechanism depicted in FIG. 11A may thus be used to advance the reciprocating member 54 to each subsequent sealing position by repeatedly approximating and separating the movable handle 26 relative to the stationary grip 28. Advancement of the reciprocating member 54 is automatically interrupted at each sealing position as the movable handle 26 must be separated from the grip 28 to effect further advancement. When the reciprocating member 54 is fully advanced, a release (not shown) may be activated to pivot the driving pawl 92 and the locking pawl 96 away from the drive shaft 78. This will permit retraction of the reciprocating member 54 under the bias of the compression spring 86.

Referring now to FIG. 12, an instrument 120 includes an actuation mechanism for partially automating the advancement of the reciprocating member 54. Instrument 120 includes a movable handle 26, which is movable relative to a stationary grip member 28 similar to the instrument 10 discussed above with reference to FIG. 11A. A driving pawl 92 is mounted to the movable handle 26 and engages a drive wedge 122 protruding from a drive shaft 124. The drive shaft 124 is coupled to the reciprocating member 54 such that longitudinal motion of the drive shaft 124 is transferred to the reciprocating member 54. Thus, the movable handle 26 may initially be approximated with the stationary grip member 28 to move the end effector 14 from an open configuration to a closed configuration as discussed above with reference to FIG. 3.

Thereafter, a motor 130 may be activated to drive the reciprocating member 54. The motor 130 is coupled to a clutch 132, which drives a pinion gear 134. The pinion gear 134, in turn drives a toothed rack 136 of the drive shaft 124.

The motor 130 is coupled to the controller 72 such that the motor 130 may receive instructions therefrom. The controller 72 may be configured to receive instructions from an operator as when to advance or interrupt motion of the reciprocating member 54. Alternatively, the controller 72 may include an algorithm to receive information from the electrodes 50 and sensors 70, 76 (FIGS. 9 and 10) to determine an appropriate time to advance and interrupt motion of the reciprocating member 54.

Although the foregoing disclosure has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example, for purposes of clarity or understanding, it will be obvious that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A surgical instrument, comprising:

an end effector including a pair of jaw members having opposing tissue clamping surfaces, at least one of the jaw members configured to move with respect to the other jaw member from an open configuration for receiving tissue and a closed configuration for clamping

tissue between the opposing tissue clamping surfaces, at least one jaw member defining a knife channel extending longitudinally along a length of the tissue clamping surface, the knife channel including a blade slot and an elongated cam slot, the blade slot extending between the tissue clamping surfaces and the elongated cam slot;

a plurality of electrically isolated and independently activatable electrodes supported by at least one of the tissue clamping surfaces of one of the jaw members, each of the plurality of electrically insulated electrodes spaced along at least one respective tissue clamping surface and configured to selectively deliver electrosurgical energy to tissue to seal or divide tissue;

a reciprocating member selectively extendable through the elongated cam slot to a distal end thereof to cam the jaw members to the closed configuration, each of the plurality of electrodes independently activatable as the reciprocating member extends through the elongated cam slot; and

an interruption mechanism configured to interrupt advancement of the reciprocating member at sequential sealing positions along the elongated cam slot to allow selective application of electrosurgical energy.

2. The surgical instrument according to claim 1, wherein the interruption mechanism includes a handle movable with respect to a grip member, wherein the reciprocating member is operatively coupled to the movable handle such that the reciprocating member is advanced upon approximation of the movable handle with the grip member and advancement of the reciprocating member is interrupted upon separation of the movable handle from the grip member.

3. The surgical instrument according to claim 1, wherein the interruption mechanism includes a motor and a controller, the motor operatively associated with the reciprocating member to advance the reciprocating member upon activation of the motor and interrupt advancement upon deactivation of the motor, the controller operatively associated with the motor to activate and deactivate the motor.

4. The surgical instrument according to claim 1, further comprising a sensor array in electrical communication with the controller, the sensor array adapted to detect the position of the reciprocating member within the elongated cam slot with respect to at least one sealing position.

5. The surgical instrument according to claim 1, further comprising a controller for providing electrical energy to a particular electrically isolated electrode while maintaining other electrically isolated electrodes in an electrically inactive state.

6. The surgical instrument according to claim 5, further comprising a sensor array in electrical communication with the controller, the sensor array adapted to detect a characteristic of tissue indicative of a completed electrosurgical treatment.

7. The surgical instrument according to claim 6, wherein the sensor array includes at least one of a temperature sensor, an impedance sensor, and an optical sensor.

8. The surgical instrument according to claim 1, wherein the reciprocating member includes a blade for transecting tissue.

9. The surgical instrument according to claim 8, wherein the reciprocating member includes a cam driver configured to engage the elongated cam slot and the blade is disposed proximal the cam driver.

10. The surgical instrument according to claim 9, wherein the blade is disposed sufficiently proximal relative to the cam driver such that when the reciprocating member is in the sealing position associated with a particular electrically iso-



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lated electrode, the blade is disposed proximal of the particular electrically isolated electrode.

**11.** The surgical instrument according to claim **1**, wherein the reciprocating member generally exhibits an I-beam geometry including a pair of opposed flanges connected by an intermediate web.

**12.** The surgical instrument according to claim **11**, wherein one of the pair of opposed flanges engages the elongated cam slot defined within one of the jaw members and the other of the pair of opposed flanges engages a second elongated cam slot defined within the other of the jaw members.

**13.** The surgical instrument according to claim **1**, wherein the elongated cam slot is angled such that advancement of the reciprocating member therethrough urges the end effector to the closed configuration.

**14.** The surgical instrument according to claim **1**, wherein the plurality of electrically isolated and independently activatable electrodes includes a plurality of electrode sets, each

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electrode set including at least two electrically isolated electrodes of opposite polarity supported on respective opposing tissue clamping surfaces such that the electrically isolated electrodes of opposite polarity cooperate to induce electro-surgical current flow through tissue positioned between the tissue clamping surfaces.

**15.** The surgical instrument according to claim **1**, wherein the elongated cam slot has a width greater than the width of the blade slot.

**16.** The surgical instrument according to claim **1**, wherein the elongated cam slot and the blade slot form a T-shape with one another.

**17.** The surgical instrument according to claim **1**, wherein the elongated cam slot includes cam engagement surfaces substantially parallel to the tissue clamping surfaces, the cam engagement surfaces engaged by the reciprocating member to cam the jaw members to the closed configuration.

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